
SPECIAL TOPICS

14. AID TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The analysis in this chapter focuses on Federal spending that is provided to State and local governments, U.S. territories, and American Indian Tribal governments to help fund programs administered by those entities and steps the Administration is taking to improve the management of these programs. This type of Federal spending is known as Federal grants-in-aid.

In 2019 the Federal Government spent \$721 billion on aid to State and local governments. Spending on grants-in-aid was 3.4 percent of GDP in 2019. These funds support activities that touch every American, such as education, transportation infrastructure, workforce initiatives, community development, and homeland security. Over the past 30 years, spending for Federal grants-in-aid has increased as a percentage of Federal outlays from 10.7 percent in 1989 to 16.2 percent in 2019. Yet, grants for capital investment have remained under 3.0 percent of total spending, while payments for individuals have grown from 5.9 percent to 12.3 percent of total Federal outlays. Using 2012 constant dollars, grants for capital investment have decreased by \$91 billion over the last 10 years, while payments for individuals have increased by \$28 billion.¹

The 2021 Budget recognizes a greater role for State and local governments and the private sector, and refocuses Federal grants to State and local governments on the highest priority areas for Federal support as part of the effort to restore Federal fiscal responsibility and right-size the role of the Federal Government. The 2021 Budget slows the growth of grant spending over the 10-year budget window and, in particular, starts to rein in the growth of Medicaid, which accounts for 55 percent of total grant spending to State and local governments. The Budget provides \$810 billion in outlays for aid to State and local governments in 2021, an increase of 2.4 percent from spending in 2020, which is estimated to be \$791 billion. Total Federal grant spending to State and local governments is estimated to be 3.4 percent of GDP in 2021 and 17 percent of total Federal outlays.

Background and Analysis

Federal grants are authorized by the Congress in statute, which then establishes the purpose of the grant and how it is awarded. Most often Federal grants-in-aid are awarded as direct cash assistance, but Federal grants-in-aid can also include payments for grants-in-kind—non-monetary aid, such as commodities purchased for the National School Lunch Program—and Federal revenues shared with State and local governments, such as funds distributed to State and local law enforcement agencies from Federal asset forfeiture programs.

¹ 2021 *Historical Tables*. Table 12.1 - Summary Comparison of Total Outlays for Grants to State and Local Governments: 1940 - 2025. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/historical-tables/>.

In its 2019 State Expenditure Report, the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) reports that 30.7 percent of total State spending, which is estimated to be about \$2.1 trillion² in State fiscal year³ 2019 came from Federal funds. “Total [F]ederal fund spending is estimated to have grown by 4.7 percent in fiscal 2019, 3.5 percent in fiscal 2018, and 2.5 percent in fiscal 2017.”⁴

Table 14-1, below, shows Federal grants-in-aid spending by decade, actual spending in 2019, and estimated spending in 2020 and 2021.

The Federal budget classifies grants-in-aid by general area or function. Of the total proposed grant spending in 2021, 62 percent is for health programs, with most of the funding going to Medicaid. Beyond health programs, 14 percent of Federal aid is estimated to go to income security programs; 9 percent to transportation programs; 8 percent to education, training, and social services; and 7 percent for all other functions.

The Federal budget also classifies grant spending by BEA category—discretionary or mandatory.⁵ Funding for discretionary grant programs is determined annually through appropriations acts. Outlays for discretionary grant programs account for 28 percent of total grant spending. Funding for mandatory programs is provided directly in authorizing legislation that establishes eligibility criteria or benefit formulas; funding for mandatory programs usually is not limited by the annual appropriations process. Outlays for mandatory grant programs account for 72 percent of total grant spending. Section B of Table 14-1 shows the distribution of grants between mandatory and discretionary spending.

In 2021, grants-in-aid provided from discretionary funding are estimated to have outlays of \$231 billion, an increase of less than one percent from 2020. The three largest discretionary programs in 2021 are estimated to be Federal-aid Highways programs, with outlays of \$46 billion; Tenant Based Rental Assistance, with outlays of \$20 billion; and Education for the Disadvantaged, with outlays of \$17 billion.⁶

² “2019 State Expenditure Report.” National Association of State Budget Officers, 2019. p. 1, 3.

³ According to “The Fiscal Survey of States” published by the National Association of State Budget Officers (Fall 2019, p. VI), “Forty-six States begin their fiscal years in July and end them in June. The exceptions are New York, which starts its fiscal year on April 1; Texas, with a September 1 start date; and Alabama and Michigan, which start their fiscal years on October 1.”

⁴ “2019 State Expenditure Report.” National Association of State Budget Officers, 2019. p. 2.

⁵ For more information on these categories, see Chapter 8, “Budget Concepts,” in this volume.

⁶ Obligation data by State for programs in each of these budget accounts may be found in the State-by-State tables included with other Budget materials on the OMB website.

Table 14-1. TRENDS IN FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
(Outlays in billions of dollars)

	Actual									Estimate	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021
A. Distribution of grants by function:											
Natural resources and environment	0.1	0.4	5.4	3.7	4.6	5.9	9.1	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.8
Agriculture	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0
Transportation	3.0	4.6	13.0	19.2	32.2	43.4	61.0	60.8	65.6	68.3	71.0
Community and regional development	0.1	1.8	6.5	5.0	8.7	20.2	18.9	14.4	15.6	23.2	26.9
Education, training, employment, and social services	0.5	6.4	21.9	21.8	36.7	57.2	97.6	60.5	63.1	68.8	66.0
Health	0.2	3.8	15.8	43.9	124.8	197.8	290.2	368.0	442.3	485.7	499.0
Income security	2.6	5.8	18.5	36.9	68.7	90.9	115.2	101.1	112.6	117.0	116.9
Administration of justice .....	.....	0.0	0.5	0.6	5.3	4.8	5.1	3.7	5.2	9.3	8.0
General government	0.2	0.5	8.6	2.3	2.1	4.4	5.2	3.8	4.2	4.8	4.2
Other	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.8	2.1	2.6	5.3	4.3	5.0	5.9	10.5
Total	7.0	24.1	91.4	135.3	285.9	428.0	608.4	624.4	721.1	790.7	810.1
B. Distribution of grants by BEA category:											
Discretionary	N/A	10.2	53.4	63.5	116.7	182.3	247.4	189.6	207.1	228.9	230.7
Mandatory	N/A	13.9	38.0	71.9	169.2	245.7	361.0	434.7	514.0	561.8	579.4
Total	7.0	24.1	91.4	135.3	285.9	428.0	608.4	624.4	721.1	790.7	810.1
C. Composition:											
Current dollars:											
Payments for individuals ¹	2.6	9.1	33.1	77.4	186.5	278.8	391.4	463.4	549.3	597.3	588.2
Physical capital ¹	3.3	7.1	22.6	27.2	48.7	60.8	93.3	77.2	80.8	87.3	97.3
Other grants	1.1	7.9	35.8	30.7	50.7	88.4	123.7	83.7	91.0	106.1	124.6
Total	7.0	24.1	91.4	135.3	285.9	428.0	608.4	624.4	721.1	790.7	810.1
Percentage of total grants:											
Payments for individuals ¹	37.4%	37.7%	36.2%	57.2%	65.3%	65.1%	64.3%	74.2%	76.2%	75.5%	72.6%
Physical capital ¹	47.3%	29.3%	24.7%	20.1%	17.0%	14.2%	15.3%	12.4%	11.2%	11.0%	12.0%
Other grants	15.3%	33.0%	39.1%	22.7%	17.7%	20.7%	20.3%	13.4%	12.6%	13.4%	15.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Constant (FY 2012) dollars:											
Payments for individuals ¹	16.0	44.0	81.8	123.4	239.6	322.6	408.5	447.9	499.8	531.6	511.8
Physical capital ¹	25.1	40.1	57.6	48.0	71.9	77.8	98.5	73.4	70.8	74.6	80.7
Other grants	13.7	67.6	144.4	67.5	77.6	111.1	130.5	78.4	78.6	89.3	101.9
Total	54.8	151.7	283.7	238.9	389.1	511.6	637.6	599.6	649.3	695.6	694.4
D. Total grants as a percent of:											
Federal outlays:											
Total	7.6%	12.3%	15.5%	10.8%	16.0%	17.3%	17.6%	16.9%	16.2%	16.5%	16.8%
Domestic programs ²	18.0%	23.2%	22.2%	17.1%	22.0%	23.5%	23.4%	21.2%	21.0%	21.1%	21.5%
State and local expenditures	14.2%	19.4%	26.4%	18.0%	21.0%	22.9%	25.6%	23.9%	24.1%	N/A	N/A
Gross domestic product	1.3%	2.3%	3.3%	2.3%	2.8%	3.3%	4.1%	3.4%	3.4%	3.6%	3.5%
E. As a share of total State and local gross investments:											
Federal capital grants	24.1%	24.6%	34.5%	21.0%	21.3%	21.2%	26.8%	21.8%	19.4%	N/A	N/A
State and local own-source financing	75.9%	75.4%	65.5%	79.0%	78.7%	78.8%	73.2%	78.2%	80.6%	N/A	N/A
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

N/A: Not available at publishing.

¹ Grants that are both payments for individuals and capital investment are shown under capital investment.

² Excludes national defense, international affairs, net interest, and undistributed offsetting receipts.

In 2021, outlays for mandatory grant programs are estimated to be \$579 billion, an increase of 3.1 percent from spending in 2020, which is estimated to be \$562 billion. Medicaid is by far the largest mandatory grant program with estimated outlays of \$448 billion in 2021. After Medicaid, the three largest mandatory grant programs by outlays in 2021 are: Child Nutrition programs, which in-

clude the School Breakfast Program, the National School Lunch Program and others, \$26 billion; the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, \$16 billion; and the Children's Health Insurance Fund, \$16 billion.⁷

⁷ Obligation data by State for programs in each of these budget accounts may be found in the State-by-State tables included with other budget materials on the OMB web site.

Federal spending by State for major grants-in-aid may be found on the OMB website at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/Analytical-Perspectives/. This supplemental material includes two tables that summarize State-by-State spending for major grant programs, one summarizing obligations for each program by agency and bureau, and another summarizing total obligations across all programs for each State, followed by 35 individual tables

showing State-by-State obligation data for each grant program. The programs shown in these State-by-State tables cover 95 percent of total grants-in-aid to State and local governments.

Below are highlights from the Budget listed by function followed by Table 14-2, which shows the Budget's funding level for grants in every Budget account, organized by functional category, BEA category, and by Federal Agency.

HIGHLIGHTS

Grants Management Reform

In addition to the 2021 Budget proposals highlighted below, the President's Management Agenda (PMA) includes "Results-Oriented Accountability for Grants," a Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) Goal, to tackle the challenges of administering grants while also ensuring that grants are achieving the desired results for American taxpayers. This goal outlines an ambitious vision to maximize the value of grant funding for aid to State and local governments, but also for grants to individuals and other non-government entities. The CAP goal recognizes that as the rate of Federal aid to State and local governments slows, it is essential that Federal dollars be delivered to intended recipients as efficiently and effectively as possible. It does so by developing data standards and common business applications and by applying a risk-based, data-driven framework that balances compliance requirements with a stronger emphasis on demonstrating successful results for the American taxpayer by ensuring an adequate accountability framework is in place. To achieve this vision, the Administration has outlined four key strategies: standardize the grants management business process and data; build shared IT infrastructure; manage risk; and achieve program goals and objectives. Since the release of the PMA in March 2018, the 2018 Single Audit Compliance Supplement was significantly streamlined, allowing for further opportunity to refine the 2019 Single Audit Compliance Supplement with an increased focus on compliance requirements that inform performance. The CAP goal team has also publicly released draft core grants management data standards for public comment. The final standards will help build future shared solutions that will increase access to and use of data to support powerful data analytics, setting the stage for risk-based performance management. More details regarding these accomplishments and other future milestones are available at [Performance.gov](https://www.performance.gov) (<https://www.performance.gov/>).

Natural Resources and Environment

The Budget includes \$50 million for the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a new grant program to identify and help resolve environmental hazards in schools. Approximately 50 million American children spend their time in K-12 school facilities every day, and many of these buildings are old and contain environmental hazards that could pose a risk to children's health. Activities supported by this program will result in safer and healthier school en-

vironments for American children. The Budget also includes \$55 million in funding for lead-focused grants as part of a newly proposed Lead Exposure Reduction Initiative, as well as more funds for Environmental Protection Agency grant programs established by the America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA), which will assist in sewer overflow prevention and water infrastructure workforce investment.

The Budget includes the elimination of Abandoned Mine Land economic development grants, and National Wildlife Refuge Fund payments to local governments, which fail to take into account the economic benefits refuges provide to communities. The Budget also proposes to eliminate funding for several lower priority grant and education programs within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including Sea Grant, Coastal Zone Management Grants, and the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund.

Agriculture

The Budget prioritizes competitive research through the Department of Agriculture's flagship grant program, the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI). The Budget requests \$700 million for AFRI, an increase of \$285 million above the 2019 enacted level and maintains formula-based research and extension grants at the level requested in the 2020 Budget. In 2021, the Budget also invests in our Nation's aging research infrastructure by proposing \$1.3 million for a new Agricultural Research Service research facility.

Transportation

The Budget continues to invest in competitive grant programs that partner with communities to deliver surface transportation projects with significant benefits. The Budget provides \$1 billion to the Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD) program, and \$1 billion in discretionary resources to the Infrastructure for Rebuilding America (INFRA) program. These programs use competitive processes to target resources efficiently and effectively, and DOT will focus on strengthening these processes in 2020.

The Budget also provides \$440 million in transitional grants for States and Amtrak to begin the process to restructure Amtrak's network. Amtrak's network has not been significantly modified since Amtrak's inception nearly 50 years ago, and long distance routes continually underperform, suffering from low ridership and large operating losses of roughly half a billion dollars annually.

Community and Regional Development

The Budget proposes \$425 million within the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to promote healthy and lead-safe homes, \$90 million above the 2020 enacted level. Research has shown that lead-based paint hazard control is an efficient and effective form of reducing and preventing lead exposure, generating high returns on investments due to increased lifetime earnings and reduced medical costs. This funding level also includes resources for enforcement, education, and research activities to further support this goal.

The Budget also helps to maintain and modernize rural utilities by providing critical support for infrastructure by funding water and wastewater grants within the Department of Agriculture. The Budget proposes \$44 million for Agriculture's distance learning and telemedicine grants, of which 20 percent will be dedicated to projects that combat the opioids crisis. In addition, the Budget also proposes \$30 million in community facilities grants, which can be used to support treatment centers and other community needs.

The Budget proposes a \$418 million competitive National Security and Resilience grant program that would be rigorously evaluated to demonstrate how the Federal Emergency Management Agency is supporting communities to make the Nation safer and better prepared. The Budget eliminates the Community Development Block Grant Program and the Economic Development Administration, which provides small grants.

Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services

The Budget proposes to consolidate 29 elementary and secondary education programs into a single, \$19 billion Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) block grant. The ESED block grant would significantly reduce burden and empower States and school districts to decide how best to use Federal funds to address local education needs and improve outcomes for all students. Funds would be allocated to districts through the Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies formulas, ensuring Federal education funds continue to support school districts serving disadvantaged students. ESED funds could be used to support any of the activities authorized by the consolidated grant programs.

The Budget invests nearly \$13 billion in Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Part B Grants to States, an increase of \$100 million compared to the 2020 enacted level. This increase will provide more resources for States to provide special education and related services for over 7 million students with disabilities served by IDEA Part B. Additionally, the Budget continues to fund all other IDEA grant programs at the 2020 enacted levels.

The Budget proposes to restructure and streamline the TRIO and Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP) programs by consolidating them into a \$950 million State formula grant. These grants would support evidence-based postsecondary preparation programs designed to help low-income

students progress through the pipeline from middle school to postsecondary opportunities. Given the statutory prohibition limiting the Department's ability to evaluate overall TRIO program effectiveness using the most rigorous methodologies, as well as budget constraints, the Budget supports a restructuring of the programs that leverages evidence-based activities and allows States more flexibility in meeting the unique needs of their students.

The Budget includes over \$2 billion for Career and Technical Education, an \$880 million increase compared to the 2020 enacted level. This amount includes \$2 billion in discretionary funding and an estimated \$117 million from H-1B visa fees. The recently reauthorized program helps ensure students have access to technical training including work-based learning during high school and a wide array of post-secondary options including certificate programs, community colleges, and apprenticeships.

The Budget eliminates 11 ineffective or duplicative programs including Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants.

Health

As part of the Ending the HIV Epidemic initiative, the Budget includes \$302 million for the Health Resources and Services Administration to deliver additional care and treatment for people living with HIV through the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program and to supply testing, evaluation, prescription of PrEP, and associated medical costs for people who are at risk for HIV infections through the Health Centers program. The Budget also prioritizes the reauthorization of the Ryan White program to ensure Federal funds are allocated to address the changing landscape of HIV across the United States.

The Budget invests \$5 billion in HHS to combat the opioid epidemic, making critical investments in surveillance, prevention, treatment, access to overdose reversal drugs, recovery support services, and research. This funding includes \$1.6 billion, an \$85 million increase, for State Opioid Response (SOR) grants, which supports prevention, treatment, and recovery support services.

The Budget invests in Certified Community Behavioral Health Centers (CCBHC) expansion grants, and extends the CCBHC Medicaid demonstrations through 2021. These activities make it easier for individuals with mental illness and their families to navigate the healthcare system and get services that they need. In addition, the Budget includes \$125 million to help schools, community organizations, first responders, and other entities identify mental health issues and help affected youth and other individuals get the treatment they need. In addition, some individuals with serious mental illness need hospitalization, yet there are not always enough inpatient beds to serve them. The Budget provides targeted flexibility to States to provide inpatient mental health services to Medicaid beneficiaries with serious mental illness.

The Budget also supports the President's health reform vision, which will prioritize Federal resources for the most vulnerable. Medicaid reform would restore balance, flexibility, integrity, and accountability to the State-Federal partnership. Spending would grow at a more sustainable

rate by ending the financial bias that currently favors able-bodied working-age adults over the truly vulnerable.

In addition, Budget will empower States with additional tools to strengthen and modernize their Medicaid programs. The Budget will give States additional flexibility around benefits and cost-sharing, such as increasing copayments for non-emergency use of the emergency department to encourage appropriate use of healthcare resources, as well as allowing States to consider personal savings and other assets when determining Medicaid eligibility. Additionally, the Budget would allow States to streamline appeals processes and delegate authority to another entity to help eliminate duplicative appeals and reduce beneficiary confusion. The Budget also extends support for States to enhance their use of Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) through a permanent Money Follows the Person option. This option would continue to give States flexibility to provide additional transitional services to promote care in the community and provide enhanced funding for States with high rates of institutionalization to make necessary structural changes. Further, the Budget will bolster the safety net available to States experiencing Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funding shortfalls, while eliminating funding streams that do not support children's health.

Addressing Medicaid improper payments and fraud is a key priority for the Administration. The Budget will ensure sound stewardship of taxpayer dollars by strengthening CMS's ability to address weaknesses in provider screening, enrollment, and identification, and beneficiary eligibility determinations, the leading causes of Medicaid improper payments. The Budget will increase CMS oversight by requiring Medicaid and CHIP providers to undergo centralized CMS screening and increase State accountability by strengthening CMS's flexibility to ensure Federal recovery of overpayments due to incorrect eligibility determinations. The Budget also takes numerous steps to cut wasteful Medicaid spending. The Budget proposes eliminating loopholes that some States use to shift and increase costs to Federal taxpayers, and ensuring that State Medicaid supplemental payments to hospitals and other providers are supported by robust and timely data. The Budget also extends current law reductions in Medicaid disproportionate share hospital payments.

Income Security

The Budget invests in a better future for Americans with a proposal to provide paid leave to new mothers and fathers, including adoptive parents, so all families can afford to take time to recover from childbirth and bond with a new child. The proposal would allow States to establish paid parental leave programs in a way that is most appropriate for their workforce and economy. The Budget proposes to combat improper payments in the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program by providing grants to States to combat the top two root causes of improper payments in their programs. The Budget also reduces waste, fraud, and abuse in the UI program with a

package of program integrity proposals. These proposals would require States to use the tools already at their disposal for combatting improper payments while expanding their authority to spend certain UI program funds on activities that reduce waste, fraud, and abuse in the system. The Budget also supports the UI Integrity Center of Excellence, which is developing a data hub to allow States to access a fraud analytics database to identify fraud as effectively as possible.

Within HUD, the Housing Voucher and project-based rental assistance (PBRA) programs benefit from leveraging both public and private financing to invest in long-term affordable housing stock. To advance this objective, the Budget requests \$100 million for the Rental Assistance Demonstration, which supports the redevelopment of Public Housing units through conversion to Housing Voucher and PBRA units. Additional authorities in the Public Housing program, such as repositioning certain troubled public housing assets, would also assist in this effort. Recognizing this shift and that State and local governments should bear greater responsibility in providing affordable housing, the Budget does not request funding for the Public Housing Capital Fund.

The Budget also eliminates the HOME Investment Partnership Program, which has not been authorized since 1994. State and local governments are better positioned to more comprehensively address the unique market challenges and local policies that lead to affordable housing problems. The Budget provides \$2.8 billion for the Homeless Assistance Grant (HAG) programs to continue supporting approximately 1.1 million individuals who experience homelessness each year. HAG primarily funds the Continuum of Care (CoC) program, which provides competitive funding to support coordinated and locally driven community-based networks of programs to prevent and address homelessness across the Nation. Within this total, the Budget requests \$280 million for Emergency Solutions Grants to support emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, and homelessness prevention. The Administration will also begin a new initiative to reduce unsheltered homelessness, targeted to select cities that have experienced the largest increase in unsheltered homelessness in recent years.

The Budget continues bold proposals to reform work requirements for able-bodied adults participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance program (SNAP) to promote self-sufficiency. This proposal would streamline SNAP work requirements and apply them consistently to able-bodied adults ages 18 to 65, unless they qualify for specific exemptions. Under the proposal, adults would be required to work at least 80 hours per month in order to receive SNAP benefits. The Budget also combines the traditional SNAP Electronic Benefits Transfer benefits with "Harvest Boxes" of 100 percent American-grown foods provided directly to households—ensuring that Americans in need have access to a nutritious diet while significantly reducing the cost to taxpayers. States would maintain the ability to provide choice to their participants, including by using innovative approaches for the inclusion of fresh products. To bolster State program integrity initiatives,

the Budget also includes proposals to reserve benefits for those most in need, promote efficiency in State operations, and strengthen program integrity and oversight, including through enhanced use of data matching.

The Budget improves consistency between work requirements in federally funded public assistance programs, including Medicaid and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), by requiring that able-bodied, working-age individuals find employment, train for work, or volunteer (community service) in order to receive welfare benefits.

The Budget also supports States in providing key services to children and youth by increasing State flexibilities and reducing administrative burdens in foster care. These child welfare reforms focus on preventing the need for foster care unless absolutely necessary to ensure families can remain intact. In addition, the Budget promotes evidence-building and innovation to strengthen America's safety net, proposes improvements to the TANF program, and supports efforts to get noncustodial parents to work. Further, the Budget proposes a \$1 billion one-time investment for States to build the supply of care and stimulate employer investment in child care and funds child care and early learning to help families access and afford the care they need, and maintains funding for Head Start and the Child Care and Development Block Grant at HHS. Together, these proposals reflect the Administration's commitment to helping low-income families end dependency on Government benefits and promote the principle that gainful employment is the best pathway to financial self-sufficiency and family well-being.

Administration of Justice

The Budget also supports key State and local assistance programs, including \$412 million for the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants Program, which provides State and local governments with crucial Federal funding to prevent and control crime. In addition, the Budget provides \$40 million for the Project Safe Neighborhoods program, which leverages Federal, State, and local partnerships to address gang violence and gun crime. An additional \$97 million is provided for programs supporting research and innovation for law enforcement, including \$44 million for the National Institute of Justice, \$43 million for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and \$10 million for Coverdell Forensic Science Grants. The Budget further reflects the Administration's commitment to support rural communities by providing \$56 million to grant programs specifically targeted to those communities. Finally, the Budget supports critical programs designed to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by providing \$499 million in Violence Against Women Act funding. In addition, through State and local assistance programs, the Budget provides \$88 million for the Second Chance Act Grant program to reduce recidivism and help returning citizens lead productive lives. In addition, the Budget includes \$361 million for opioid-related State and local assistance including \$160 million for the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program to support treatment and recovery, diversion, and alternatives to incarceration programs; \$132 million for Drug Courts, Mental Health Courts, and Veterans Treatment Courts; \$30 million for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment; \$30 million for Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs; and \$9 million for Opioid-Affected Youth.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID

A number of other sources provide State-by-State spending data and other information on Federal grants, but may use a broader definition of grants beyond what is included in this chapter.

The website [Grants.gov](https://grants.gov) is a primary source of information for communities wishing to apply for grants and other financial assistance. [Grants.gov](https://grants.gov) hosts all open notices of opportunities to apply for Federal grants.

The *System for Award Management* hosted by the General Services Administration contains detailed Assistance Listings (formally known as the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance) of grant and other financial assistance programs; discussions of eligibility criteria, application procedures, and estimated obligations; and related information. The *Assistance Listings* are available on the internet at <https://beta.sam.gov>.

Current and updated grant receipt information by State and local governments and other non-Federal entities can be found on USASpending.gov. This public website includes additional detail on Federal spending, including contract and loan information.

The Federal Audit Clearinghouse maintains an online database (<https://harvester.census.gov/facweb/>) that pro-

vides public access to audit reports conducted under OMB guidance located at 2 CFR part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. Information is available for each audited entity, including the amount of Federal money expended by program and whether there were audit findings.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis, in the Department of Commerce, produces the monthly *Survey of Current Business*, which provides data on the National income and product accounts (NIPA), a broad statistical concept encompassing the entire economy. These accounts, which are available at bea.gov/national, include data on Federal grants to State and local governments.

In addition, information on grants and awards can be found through individual Federal Agencies' websites:

- USDA Current Research Information System, <https://cris.nifa.usda.gov/>
- DOD Medical Research Programs, <https://cdmrp.army.mil/search.aspx>
- Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, Funded Research Grants and Contracts,

<https://www2.ed.gov/fund/grants-apply.html>

- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Grants, <https://www.hhs.gov/grants/grants/index.html>
- HHS Tracking Accountability in Government Grants System (TAGGS), <https://taggs.hhs.gov/Advanced-Search.cfm>
- National Institutes of Health (NIH) Grants and Funding, <https://grants.nih.gov/funding/index.htm>
- Department of Housing and Urban Development Grants, <https://www.hud.gov/program-offices/spm/geomgmt/grantsinfo>
- Department of Justice Grants, <https://www.justice.gov/grants>

[gov/grants](https://www.doleta.gov/grants/grants_awarded.cfm)

- Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Grants Awarded, https://www.doleta.gov/grants/grants_awarded.cfm
- Department of Transportation Grants, <https://www.transportation.gov/grants>
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), <https://www.epa.gov/grants>
- National Library of Medicine (NLM), Health Services Research Projects in Progress (HSRProj), https://wwwcf.nlm.nih.gov/hsr_project/home_proj.cfm
- National Science Foundation (NSF) Awards, <https://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch/>
- Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) Awards, <https://www.sbir.gov/sbirsearch/award/all>

TABLE 14–2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency, and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
Energy						
Discretionary:						
Department of Energy:						
Energy Programs:						
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	351	397	.....	278	375	370
Mandatory:						
Tennessee Valley Authority:						
Tennessee Valley Authority Fund	541	538	526	541	538	526
Total, Energy	892	935	526	819	913	896
Natural Resources and Environment						
Discretionary:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Farm Service Agency:						
Grassroots Source Water Protection Program	7	7	.....	7	7	.....
Natural Resources Conservation Service:						
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	12	28	.....	19	18	.....
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations	315	979	34	122	379	13
Forest Service:						
State and Private Forestry	271	271	175	163	322	320
Department of Commerce:						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:						
Operations, Research, and Facilities	87	90	.....	97	100	.....
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	65	65	.....	65	87	76
Department of the Interior:						
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:						
Regulation and Technology	69	44	44	59	51	46
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	115	115	.....	40	62	67
United States Geological Survey:						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	4	7	.....	4	7	.....
United States Fish and Wildlife Service:						
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	45	36	-8	39	30	44
State Wildlife Grants	64	68	31	64	71	73
National Park Service:						
National Recreation and Preservation	64	71	34	60	77	55
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	134	140	.....	56	77	118
Historic Preservation Fund	153	119	41	67	157	149
Environmental Protection Agency:						
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	4,543	4,246	2,721	3,826	2,833	3,387
Hazardous Substance Superfund	250	250	250	199	244	267
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	83	83	40	78	78	69
Total, discretionary	6,281	6,619	3,362	4,965	4,600	4,684
Mandatory:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Farm Service Agency:						
Grassroots Source Water Protection Program	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Department of Commerce:						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:						
Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Science, Observation, Monitoring, and Technology	6	6	7	4	6	5
Department of the Interior:						
Bureau of Land Management:						
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	41	49	27	40	49	29
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:						

Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency, and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts				12	10	10
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	188	129	137	151	198	191
United States Fish and Wildlife Service:						
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	734	665	811	762	784	828
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	70	66	73	70	66	73
Coastal Impact Assistance	-15			1	1	1
Sport Fish Restoration	451	459	480	427	455	494
National Park Service:						
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	76	115	120	2	39	74
Departmental Offices:						
National Forests Fund, Payment to States	5	12	13	4	12	13
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes	44	29	32	44	29	32
States Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases	215	370	352	215	370	352
Corps of Engineers--Civil Works:						
South Dakota Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund	3	3	3	1	3	3
Total, mandatory	1,823	1,903	2,055	1,733	2,027	2,105
Total, Natural Resources and Environment	8,104	8,522	5,417	6,698	6,627	6,789
Agriculture						
Discretionary:						
Department of Agriculture:						
National Institute of Food and Agriculture:						
Extension Activities	452	470		453	592	324
National Institute of Food and Agriculture			811			308
Research and Education Activities	357	357		297	432	245
Agricultural Marketing Service:						
Payments to States and Possessions	1	1	1	1	1	1
Farm Service Agency:						
State Mediation Grants	4	6	7	4	3	7
Total, discretionary	814	834	819	755	1,028	885
Mandatory:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Agricultural Marketing Service:						
Payments to States and Possessions	85	80	85	73	77	83
Total, Agriculture	899	914	904	828	1,105	968
Commerce and Housing Credit						
Discretionary:						
Department of Commerce:						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:						
Fisheries Disaster Assistance	165			39	125	125
Mandatory:						
Department of Commerce:						
National Telecommunications and Information Administration:						
State and Local Implementation Fund				9	25	2
Department of the Treasury:						
Departmental Offices:						
State Small Business Credit Initiative					2	
Federal Communications Commission:						
Universal Service Fund	1,633	1,713	1,802	2,113	2,272	1,974
Total, mandatory	1,633	1,713	1,802	2,122	2,299	1,976
Total, Commerce and Housing Credit	1,798	1,713	1,802	2,161	2,424	2,101

Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency, and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
Transportation						
Discretionary:						
Department of Transportation:						
Office of the Secretary:						
National Infrastructure Investments	875	975	975	351	842	1,256
Nationally Significant Freight Projects .....	.....	.....	990	.....	.....	.....
Federal Aviation Administration:						
Payment to Grants-in-aid for Airports	500	400	.....	500	400	.....
Grants-in-aid for Airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) .....	.....	.....	.....	3,303	3,309	3,382
Grants-in-aid for Airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (non-add obligation limitations) ¹	3,350	3,350	3,350	.....	.....	.....
Federal Highway Administration:						
Emergency Relief Program	1,650	.....	.....	767	759	703
Highway Infrastructure Programs	3,250	2,166	.....	568	783	1,302
Appalachian Development Highway System .....	.....	.....	-12	6	17	10
Federal-aid Highways .....	.....	.....	.....	43,040	43,840	45,587
Federal-aid Highways (non-add obligation limitations) ¹	44,085	44,692	48,682	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Appropriations .....	.....	-20	-82	13	17	13
Miscellaneous Highway Trust Funds .....	.....	.....	-44	9	12	6
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration:						
Motor Carrier Safety Grants .....	.....	.....	.....	316	420	378
Motor Carrier Safety Grants (non-add obligation limitations) ¹	383	391	403	.....	.....	.....
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration:						
Highway Traffic Safety Grants .....	.....	.....	.....	637	708	671
Highway Traffic Safety Grants (non-add obligation limitations) ¹	715	724	647	.....	.....	.....
Federal Railroad Administration:						
Northeast Corridor Improvement Program .....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	10
Capital and Debt Service Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation .....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Restoration and Enhancement Grants	5	2	.....	.....	2	1
Magnetic Levitation Technology Deployment Program	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rail Safety Technology Program .....	.....	.....	-1	.....	.....	.....
Railroad Safety Grants .....	.....	.....	.....	16	19	9
Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Intercity Passenger Rail Grant Program .....	.....	.....	-10	1	10	1
Rail Line Relocation and Improvement Program .....	.....	.....	-13	.....	2	1
Capital Assistance for High Speed Rail Corridors and Intercity Passenger Rail Service .....	.....	.....	-55	26	85	61
Next Generation High-speed Rail .....	.....	.....	-3	.....	1	.....
Pennsylvania Station Redevelopment Project .....	.....	.....	.....	15	3	2
National Network Transformation Grants .....	.....	.....	545	.....	.....	545
Northeast Corridor Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation	647	697	323	646	697	324
National Network Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation	1,285	1,294	608	1,284	1,295	611
Federal-State Partnership for State of Good Repair	396	198	.....	.....	.....	125
Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements	252	322	327	5	13	110
Federal Transit Administration:						
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	150	150	150	159	109	114
Formula Grants	-47	.....	-2	9	45	.....
Capital Investment Grants	2,553	1,978	1,889	1,826	2,323	2,638
Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program	11	.....	.....	615	1,005	877
Transit Formula Grants .....	.....	.....	.....	10,500	10,596	11,321
Transit Formula Grants (non-add obligation limitations) ¹	11,013	11,450	12,346	.....	.....	.....
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration:						
Pipeline Safety	53	76	76	46	66	77
Trust Fund Share of Pipeline Safety	8	8	8	9	9	8
Total, discretionary	11,598	8,248	5,669	64,670	67,398	70,146
Total, obligation limitations (non-add) ¹	59,546	60,607	65,428	.....	.....	.....

Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency, and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
Mandatory:						
Department of Homeland Security:						
United States Coast Guard:						
Boat Safety	117	117	117	104	105	114
Department of Transportation:						
Federal Aviation Administration:						
Grants-in-aid for Airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	3,690	3,579	3,175	.....	.....	.....
Federal Highway Administration:						
Federal-aid Highways	44,399	44,970	49,421	728	731	742
Miscellaneous Appropriations	135	80	.....	135	80	.....
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration:						
Motor Carrier Safety Grants	382	388	403	.....	.....	.....
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration:						
Highway Traffic Safety Grants	653	661	584	.....	.....	.....
Federal Transit Administration:						
Transit Formula Grants	10,985	11,422	12,321	.....	.....	.....
Total, mandatory	60,361	61,217	66,021	967	916	856
Total, Transportation	71,959	69,465	71,690	65,637	68,314	71,002
Community and Regional Development						
Discretionary:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Rural Utilities Service:						
Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program	279	348	292	147	99	352
Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account	613	654	614	522	900	1,049
Rural Housing Service:						
Rural Community Facilities Program Account	200	49	60	48	41	65
Rural Business-Cooperative Service:						
Rural Business Program Account	65	72	7	65	88	44
Department of Commerce:						
Economic Development Administration:						
Economic Development Assistance Programs	852	276	-38	221	565	510
Department of Homeland Security:						
Federal Emergency Management Agency:						
Federal Assistance	2,739	2,963	2,341	1,350	2,238	2,128
State and Local Programs .....	.....	.....	.....	903	209	222
Disaster Relief Fund	6,383	17,563	5,653	6,735	10,953	12,298
Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Community Planning and Development:						
Community Development Fund	7,473	3,425	.....	5,178	7,427	9,573
Community Development Loan Guarantees Program Account .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Brownfields Redevelopment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes:						
Lead Hazard Reduction	279	290	360	95	178	212
Department of the Interior:						
Bureau of Indian Affairs:						
Operation of Indian Programs	149	178	178	149	178	180
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	11	11	1	9	11	1
Denali Commission	22	15	.....	16	44	27
Total, discretionary	19,065	25,844	9,468	15,439	22,935	26,663
Mandatory:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Community Planning and Development:						
Neighborhood Stabilization Program .....	.....	.....	.....	20	59	59

Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency, and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
Department of the Interior:						
Bureau of Indian Affairs:						
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	18	35	.....	18	35	.....
Department of the Treasury:						
Fiscal Service:						
Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund	315	339	351	88	188	171
Total, mandatory	333	374	351	126	282	230
Total, Community and Regional Development	19,398	26,218	9,819	15,565	23,217	26,893
Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services						
Discretionary:						
Department of Education:						
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education:						
Improving Elementary and Secondary Education .....	.....	.....	6,841	.....	.....	274
Indian Education	175	174	174	162	216	174
Impact Aid	1,441	1,481	1,406	1,417	1,375	1,440
Safe Schools and Citizenship Education	193	210	.....	160	199	185
Education for the Disadvantaged	16,494	16,944	10,841	16,203	17,637	16,521
School Improvement Programs	5,102	5,274	2,066	4,616	5,146	5,200
Office of Innovation and Improvement:						
Innovation and Improvement	931	987	.....	857	1,353	953
Office of English Language Acquisition:						
English Language Acquisition	686	732	.....	702	746	712
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services:						
Special Education	13,264	13,674	13,774	12,978	13,562	13,644
Rehabilitation Services	86	87	64	87	81	74
Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education:						
Career, Technical and Adult Education	1,904	1,940	2,619	1,782	1,872	1,960
Office of Postsecondary Education:						
Higher Education	360	365	.....	348	408	363
Institute of Education Sciences	26	26	.....	25	25	21
Disaster Education Recovery	160	.....	.....	368	518	563
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Administration for Children and Families:						
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	100	93	60	61	92	77
Children and Families Services Programs	11,923	12,519	11,498	11,240	11,730	12,183
Administration for Community Living:						
Aging and Disability Services Programs	1,843	1,829	1,710	1,917	2,102	1,889
Department of the Interior:						
Bureau of Indian Affairs:						
Operation of Indian Programs	94	.....	.....	90	68	2
Bureau of Indian Education:						
Operation of Indian Education Programs .....	.....	94	94	.....	38	66
Department of Labor:						
Employment and Training Administration:						
Training and Employment Services	2,790	3,091	2,980	2,684	3,020	3,071
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations	364	81	81	53	76	74
Unemployment Trust Fund	1,088	1,102	1,102	979	1,107	1,114
Corporation for National and Community Service:						
Operating Expenses	538	15	15	262	270	133
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	465	465	30	465	465	30
District of Columbia:						
District of Columbia General and Special Payments:						
Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support	40	40	.....	40	40	.....

Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency, and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
Federal Payment for School Improvement	53	53	90	53	53	90
Institute of Museum and Library Services:						
Office of Museum and Library Services: Grants and Administration	224	229	.....	210	299	170
National Endowment for the Arts:						
Grants and Administration	49	52	.....	48	52	34
Total, discretionary	60,393	61,557	55,445	57,807	62,550	61,017
Mandatory:						
Department of Education:						
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services:						
Rehabilitation Services	3,304	3,397	3,668	3,032	3,683	3,543
Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education:						
Career and Technical Education State Grants, H-1B Funded .....	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	6
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Administration for Children and Families:						
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	489	995	565	421	607	801
Social Services Block Grant	1,680	1,685	.....	1,646	1,715	352
Department of Labor:						
Employment and Training Administration:						
TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances	401	410	300	182	213	266
Total, mandatory	5,874	6,487	4,650	5,299	6,218	4,968
Total, Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services	66,267	68,044	60,095	63,106	68,768	65,985
Health						
Discretionary:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Food Safety and Inspection Service:						
Salaries and Expenses	56	56	56	52	54	56
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Health Resources and Services Administration:						
Health Resources and Services	2,914	2,935	2,910	3,009	3,236	3,011
Indian Health Service:						
Payments for Tribal Leases .....	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	101
Contract Support Costs	799	855	855	830	877	892
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:						
CDC-wide Activities and Program Support	3,346	3,437	3,437	1,162	1,197	1,009
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	4,846	4,906	4,768	3,679	5,506	5,055
Departmental Management:						
Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund	265	276	258	254	260	269
Department of Labor:						
Occupational Safety and Health Administration:						
Salaries and Expenses	112	182	170	112	182	170
Mine Safety and Health Administration:						
Salaries and Expenses	11	11	11	11	11	11
Total, discretionary	12,349	12,658	12,566	9,109	11,323	10,574
Mandatory:						
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Health Resources and Services Administration:						
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Programs	400	376	400	384	386	392
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services:						
Rate Review Grants .....	.....	.....	.....	17	13	5
Affordable Insurance Exchange Grants .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Cost-sharing Reductions .....	.....	1,266	1,307	.....	1,266	1,307
Grants to States for Medicaid	411,084	422,175	450,174	409,421	447,241	448,145

Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency, and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
Payments to Hospitals			17,500			17,500
Children's Health Insurance Fund	20,539	20,530	22,103	17,689	17,654	15,778
State Grants and Demonstrations	392	260	91	378	437	429
Child Enrollment Contingency Fund	4,635	4,429	5,128	3	310	.....
Departmental Management:						
Pregnancy Assistance Fund	23	.....	.....	21	25	1
Department of the Treasury:						
Internal Revenue Service:						
Refundable Premium Tax Credit	6,036	6,071	4,863	5,298	7,023	4,863
Total, mandatory	443,109	455,107	501,566	433,215	474,355	488,420
Total, Health	455,458	467,765	514,132	442,324	485,678	498,994
Income Security						
Discretionary:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Food and Nutrition Service:						
Commodity Assistance Program	324	344	81	366	362	205
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	5,574	5,000	4,252	5,314	5,029	4,412
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Administration for Children and Families:						
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	3,653	3,740	.....	3,695	3,757	1,296
Refugee and Entrant Assistance	515	524	524	515	496	434
Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant	5,276	5,814	5,814	3,906	5,283	6,348
Department of Homeland Security:						
Federal Emergency Management Agency:						
Federal Assistance	150	125	.....	99	151	130
Emergency Food and Shelter .....	.....	.....	.....	13	3	.....
Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Public and Indian Housing Programs:						
Moving to Work .....	.....	.....	5,185	.....	.....	4,322
Public Housing Fund	4,548	4,487	3,444	4,458	4,520	3,656
Revitalization of Severely Distressed Public Housing (HOPE VI) .....	.....	.....	.....	13	18	1
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant	2	2	.....	1	3	3
Tenant Based Rental Assistance	22,687	23,920	18,897	22,208	24,349	19,792
Public Housing Capital Fund	2,741	2,839	.....	2,150	2,418	2,553
Native American Programs	753	824	600	657	641	685
Housing Certificate Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10
Choice Neighborhoods Initiative	150	175	.....	109	168	179
Self-Sufficiency Programs	80	130	190	71	78	112
Rental Assistance Demonstration .....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	100
Community Planning and Development:						
Homeless Assistance Grants	1,406	1,481	1,479	1,149	1,201	1,390
Home Investment Partnership Program	1,250	1,350	.....	939	1,104	1,214
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	393	410	330	358	387	429
Permanent Supportive Housing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Housing Programs:						
Project-based Rental Assistance	245	345	345	245	272	260
Department of Labor:						
Employment and Training Administration:						
Unemployment Trust Fund	2,534	2,559	2,671	3,038	2,602	2,973
Total, discretionary	52,281	54,069	43,912	49,304	52,853	50,504
Mandatory:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Agricultural Marketing Service:						

Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency, and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
Funds for Strengthening Markets, Income, and Supply (section 32)	1,069	1,167	283	843	947	83
Food and Nutrition Service:						
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	7,405	7,270	7,270	7,100	6,975	7,121
Commodity Assistance Program	24	24	25	19	24	25
Child Nutrition Programs	23,310	23,788	25,673	23,247	22,797	25,872
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Administration for Children and Families:						
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs	4,322	4,402	4,458	4,117	4,324	4,370
Contingency Fund	608	608	.....	600	608	.....
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency	8,559	9,388	10,060	8,599	9,389	9,955
Child Care Entitlement to States	2,917	2,917	4,212	3,244	2,961	3,231
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	16,734	16,736	15,242	15,493	16,103	15,712
Total, mandatory	64,948	66,300	67,223	63,262	64,128	66,369
Total, Income Security	117,229	120,369	111,135	112,566	116,981	116,873
Social Security						
Mandatory:						
Social Security Administration:						
Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund	4	8	7	14	12	10
Veterans Benefits and Services						
Discretionary:						
Department of Veterans Affairs:						
Veterans Health Administration:						
Medical Community Care	1,256	1,515	1,639	1,256	1,515	1,639
Medical Services	654	640	640	654	640	696
Departmental Administration:						
Grants for Construction of State Extended Care Facilities	150	90	90	91	333	320
Grants for Construction of Veterans Cemeteries	45	45	45	49	91	58
Total, discretionary	2,105	2,290	2,414	2,050	2,579	2,713
Total, Veterans Benefits and Services	2,105	2,290	2,414	2,050	2,579	2,713
Administration of Justice						
Discretionary:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity:						
Fair Housing Activities	65	70	65	60	65	68
Department of Justice:						
Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals:						
Assets Forfeiture Fund	21	21	21	21	20	21
Drug Enforcement Administration:						
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program .....	.....	.....	254	.....	.....	62
Office of Justice Programs:						
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	70	17	17	4	4	4
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	605	605	605	1,049	918	917
Juvenile Justice Programs	279	229	229	231	248	256
Community Oriented Policing Services	250	292	.....	184	211	261
Violence against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	461	500	.....	479	462	342
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission:						
Salaries and Expenses	30	31	28	45	46	40
Federal Drug Control Programs:						
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	258	285	.....	245	338	171
State Justice Institute:						
Salaries and Expenses	6	7	8	4	11	7
Total, discretionary	2,045	2,057	1,227	2,322	2,323	2,149

Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency, and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
Mandatory:						
Department of Justice:						
Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals:						
Assets Forfeiture Fund	347	306	315	349	337	341
Office of Justice Programs:						
Crime Victims Fund	2,700	7,166	906	2,300	6,533	5,358
Department of the Treasury:						
Departmental Offices:						
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	160	196	195	190	98	102
Total, mandatory	3,207	7,668	1,416	2,839	6,968	5,801
Total, Administration of Justice	5,252	9,725	2,643	5,161	9,291	7,950
General Government						
Discretionary:						
Department of the Interior:						
United States Fish and Wildlife Service:						
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	13	13	.....	13	13	.....
Insular Affairs:						
Assistance to Territories	75	75	53	60	98	79
Department-Wide Programs:						
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	.....	.....	442	.....	.....	442
District of Columbia:						
District of Columbia Courts:						
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts	258	250	268	239	253	267
Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts	46	46	46	43	52	50
District of Columbia General and Special Payments:						
Federal Support for Economic Development and Management Reforms in the District	14	15	6	14	15	6
Election Assistance Commission:						
Election Security Grants .....	.....	425	.....	1	425	.....
Total, discretionary	406	824	815	370	856	844
Mandatory:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Forest Service:						
Forest Service Permanent Appropriations	290	281	269	278	269	281
Department of Energy:						
Energy Programs:						
Payments to States under Federal Power Act	4	5	5	.....	9	5
Department of the Interior:						
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:						
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts	103	42	45	57	134	142
United States Fish and Wildlife Service:						
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	9	8	8	10	9	9
Departmental Offices:						
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments	2,152	1,772	1,810	2,152	1,772	1,810
National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska	15	14	17	15	14	17
Payment to Alaska, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge .....	.....	473	251	.....	473	251
Geothermal Lease Revenues, Payment to Counties	4	4	.....	4	4	.....
Insular Affairs:						
Assistance to Territories	28	28	28	24	22	26
Payments to the United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance	331	302	302	331	302	302
Department-Wide Programs:						
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	516	500	.....	516	500	.....
Department of the Treasury:						
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau:						

Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency, and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
Internal Revenue Collections for Puerto Rico	445	453	459	445	453	459
District of Columbia:						
District of Columbia Courts:						
District of Columbia Crime Victims Compensation Fund	6	6	6	9	6	6
Total, mandatory	3,903	3,888	3,200	3,841	3,967	3,308
Total, General Government	4,309	4,712	4,015	4,211	4,823	4,152
Allowances						
Mandatory:						
Allowances:						
Infrastructure Initiative .....	.....	.....	189,990	.....	.....	4,750
Total, Grants	753,674	780,680	974,589	721,140	790,732	810,076
Discretionary	167,853	175,397	135,697	207,108	228,945	230,674
<i>Transportation obligation limitations (non-add)</i> ¹	<i>59,546</i>	<i>60,607</i>	<i>65,428</i>	.....	.....	.....
Mandatory	585,821	605,283	838,892	514,032	561,787	579,402

¹ Mandatory contract authority provides budget authority for these programs, but program levels are set by discretionary obligation limitations in appropriations bills and outlays are recorded as discretionary. This table shows the obligation limitations as non-additive items to avoid double counting. For all surface transportation programs subject to reauthorization, the Budget includes placeholder funding levels for 2010 that do not represent Administration policy.

